BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summervil e, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

PANIC IN THE WEST—RUN UPON THE BANKS.

The Chicago and Cincinnati papers of last Thursday, the 4th instant, report the grand crash to have commenced in those cities. In Chicago, as soon as the banks opened, a run was commenced upon them, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

An effort was made by several institutions to sell eastern exchange, and is was freely offered on the street at two per cent, discount, but even at this discount little or none could be disposed of, and it is doubtful if much could have been sold at even five per cent. discount. This is a feature in money panics altogether unparalled in the west. Never before was it found to be impossible to sell exchanges on New York at a reasonable rate.

Another singular feature of this money panic is the fact that hitherto the main difficulty has been with the currency; and the effort made by the public was to get rid of it. Now it is the very opposite—the great rush is to get the currency. Every success in the field strengthens the faith of the people in greenbacks.

There was a large attendance on 'Change on Monday; but, owing to the continuation of the panic in monetary affairs, very little business was transacted. There was a strong effort on the part of the holders, through brokers, to realize; but as all checks were refused, and currency very scarce, the transactions in produce were of a trifling character. Those of our shippers and grain dealers who had orders to buy, and who had large balances in bank, very generously refused to check them out, and telegraphed their correspondents that in the present state of affairs they could not fill their orders.—As for the speculators, they were entirely out of the market. Not a dollar could be had at any of the discount houses, and even the "shent per shent" gentlemen, who generally reap a rich harvest in times like these, were run out They had no money, and their checks were not worth more than the paper they were printed on to buy provisions with to-day.

Taking it altogether, it was the most remarkable day ever seen in the commercial history of our city. In no previous panic has money been so scarce that it could not be had at some price; but to-day neither bankers nor money brokers and "shavers" had a dollar to lend. Eastern exchange was offered at a large discount. United States bonds, Illinoise bonds, city bonds, all were offered at a heavy discount for greenbacks but all to no purpose. Of course in such a state of affairs, the markets were almost completely a a stand still, and the quotation named can scarcely be said to give a fair criterion of values.

The Cincinnati *Times* says:

Speculation for the present is crushed, and the business has been reduced to the very lowest legitimate standard. In this state of affairs, the mercantile demand for money is comparatively light, of course; but still, as remarked, there is, owing to the extreme caution of lenders, an excess of demand. Capitalists, find in Government securities ample and profitable employment for their means, and these investments they prefer to business paper—first, because they are deemed safest; and second, because they can be quickly converted into greenbacks.

We are now in a commercial crisis, resulting from the leveling process, caused by the decline in gold; and if the latter should prove permanent, as we believe it will, business must be adjusted to the new standard. This will wipe out a portion of profits newly acquired; but it will break only those who have expanded too largely upon margins. When the storm blows over as it soon will, few prudent men will be found among the wreck. Of the reckless speculators in gold, sterling, stocks and produce that may fall, all we have to say is, that it would be well if the whole tribe should be wiped out and utterly crushed.

LATER.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 9th contains the following:

Recent Operations in Georgia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., Oct. 7.

Major General Dix, New York:

In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that General Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of this expectation. Major General George H. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of General Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October, the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were closely followed up by Sherman. On the 5th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under General John E. Smith, and the rebel forces under General French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following dispatch from General Thomas:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

The following telegram just received from Chattanooga: "General Smith, who left here yesterday, 5th instant, telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Allatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and from four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded Railroad bridge near Ringgold washed away yesterday

S. R. MOORE, A. A .G.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Allatoona, going via Cleaveland and Dalton

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday; but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates that he was close upon their rear, near Allatoona. We have not heard from General Rosseau or Washburne to-day, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable. Have just received the following dispatch from General Granger, dated Huntsville, 10 p. m., 6th:

"The courier reported drowned crossing Elk river is in He lost the dispatches while crossing the river He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south.

"General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this a. m. on Shaw's creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross tomorrow morning when he will push them still farther.

"The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

GEORGE H THOMAS, Major General."

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows:

"Telegraph repaired to Allatoona to-day.—The action of yesterday was severe—French attacking with his division, seven thousand strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of one thousand, while we lost only three hundred.—Fight lasted six hours altogether.

"From Florence we learn that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee."

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are at present not proper for publication.

A dispatch from General Stephenson reported an officer of Sheridan's staff just arrived.—General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg.—His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by the guerilla parties, the only rebel force on the road.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers and the killed and wounded by the way, which were very few. From the number of wounded (rebels,) the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand *hors du combat.*"

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Southwest—Details of the last Fight—Defeat of the Rebels—Statements of Prisoners.

CHATTANOOGA, October 7.—The rebels have disappeared from Allatoona. Our victory there yesterday was complete. The rebel surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands, with from four to six hundred rebel wounded. General Cross was slightly wounded in the cheek; also, Colonel Ellet, of the 4th Michigan, in left thigh.

An entire division attacked Allatoona, under French. Lieut. Arnsten, of the 12th Wisconsin battery, lost a leg.

Another Account.

Nashville, Oct. 7.—In the fight near Allatoona on the 5th, our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred killed and wounded. Skirmishing occurred all day yesterday at Shoal Creek between the Federal forces and General Morgan, and the rebel force under Buford.

A report says Forrest is *en route* for Florence from Lawrenceburg.

A late dispatch reports a large Federal force near Florence, and that a battle is momentarily expected.

General Bradly telegraphed from Bridgeport, that the gunboat *General Thomas* had arrived from Decatur, Ala., with news that Forrest's train had been captured, and our forces are between him and the Shoals, and he was falling towards the river.

Movements of Grant.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 6.—Orders have been issued to-day, prohibiting civilians from passing up the James River from this point.

The ironclad *Mahopac*, from New York, arrived this p. m,

The steamer *Monohansel* has arrived from City Point No news from the army.

General Grant arrived this evening from the front.

STILL LATER.

The Chronicle of the 9th has the following from Grant's army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct 8, 1864.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

This department has received the following report of the enemy's assault yesterday upon General Butler's lines, their subsequent repulse, and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner lines of entrenchments around Richmond.

HD'QRS. DEPT. VA. AND N. C.,
6 30 P. M., Oct. 7.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

At 6 30 a. m., the enemy, having moved Fields' and Hoke's divisions from the left at Chaffin's farm around to our right at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit General Kautz's cavalry in their intrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in his attack. The enemy then swept down the entrenchments toward Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it, with heavy loss to the enemy. The enemy in the meantime advanced toward New Market, but were met by a force at the signal tower.

At 3 p. m. I took the offensive, sending Birney, with two divisions, up the New Market road.

The enemy has retreated as he (Birney) advanced, and has occupied the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz, and were fortifying for themselves.

Our loss has been small, not one-eighth of the enemy's. We have about 100 prisoners.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. VA. AND N. C.,
Oct. 7, 12:20, P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received.

B. F. BUTLER.

HEAD'QRS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
10.15, A. M.

Major General Butler:

I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Fields' and Ricketts' divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Darby road.

D. B. BIRNEY, MAJOR GENERAL.

HEAD'QRS DEP'T VA. AND N. C.,
10:30 P. M

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:

General Birney has regained General Kautz's old position, and hold the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road, to connect with Weitzel, on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg, to day.

We have much the best of this days work—A thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

General Gregg, commanding Fields' division, is reported by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, MAJOR GENERAL.

No despatches have been received from the commands of General Sherman later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

E. M. STANNON,
Secretaay of War.

From the Front at Petersburg.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.—October 7, 1864.—Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. No fighting has taken place since Saturday last, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and rebel scouting parties, who prowl around the flanks of the army, expecting to find some place weak enough to warrant an attack. But they invariably find our men wide awake, and ready to give them a warm welcome.

The engine of the main trail ran off the track last night at Park Station, caused by the carelessness of some of those in charge. No one was hurt.

The weather is very fine and favorable for military movements. Important events may be expected at any time.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Enniss,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEO. W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.
July 25-dtaw&w1m

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kidd Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Bands and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobaco
Best Bladder Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brow Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILL AND MARKET SQUARE.
Raleigh, Oct 7-d1 w J. KINSEY & WARE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in the notes of solvent Banks of North Carolina, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-d1wpd. Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all Advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF FOURTEEN LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or [illegible] and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION OF 1,186 ACRES
OF LAND
FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CONCORD Depot, in Stanley county, adjoining Cabarrus county As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is level. Apply to DR. W. R. MILLER,
Oct 6-d10t Raleigh, N. C.
Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 29-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge F. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as reseferences in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorally, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1864.

Fighting will never bring us peace. So says Mr. Stephens and [illegible] Brown of Georgia, and so says Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, and so say reasoning, thinking, reflecting men everywhere. The struggle may go on for a dozen years more, and yet the wisdom of statesmanship must be invoked at last to put a stop to it and restore peace to a distracted, torn, bleeding country. We have won victories in the field and may win more, but what do they bring us?—where, beyond the long lists of killed, missing and wounded and lost territory and property, are the results? We may, by sending forward every available man, hold Grant at bay until Spring opens, but will he let go then? Certainly not. Lincoln's re-election will be an accomplished fact in less than three more weeks, and the people of the North will be pledged by their votes to a prosecution of the war—and should they fail to take Richmond during this campaign their efforts will be redoubled for its accomplishment in the spring. The detailed men of the Confederacy are now called for, the militia of this State, and of other States, is ordered out, and we shall have but precious few to fall back on for the next campaign. In view of these facts, considering the military situation and the sufferings of our people, ought not the authorities, State and Confederate, to make one effort to inaugurate that negotiation which all agree must precede peace? We think so.

But it is said that we cannot make overtures for peace, that any propositions looking to peace must come from the enemy. The enemy will never make overtures to us, they will never sue for peace, but we honestly believe that if they were approached in a proper manner that they would agree to an armistice and consent to a convention of all the States. This is what is urged by Messrs. Stephens and Boyce; this is what the people of North Carolina, and the Confederacy so far as we can ascertain, desire; and if the people are not to be ignored under the new order of things, why not let them have their way and the power to settle their own affairs in their own way?—Blessed are the peace makers! Who dare look ahead at the condition of our society, contemplate the anguish and sufferings being endured by our people, and then say that peace propositions or peace overtures coming from us would be humiliating or degrading. There are those who urge that any direct effort on our part to induce the enemy to treat with us on the subject of peace would [illegible] and injure our prospects. Miserable subterfuge. The enemy are as well posted as to our strength and weakness and internal condition generally, as we are; and instead of an effort on our part weakening us and strengthening them, it would have a contrary effect, because millions of the people of the North, who are as anxious for peace as we are, would hail our propositions to treat as the beginning of the end. This struggle should not be continued to gratify human passion and human pride, on either side, and those who are first to start the peace ball will be the foremost in the affections of the present and future generations. In accordance with those immutable laws over which man has no control, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln, and other prominent leaders in this gigantic struggle, will pass away before a great many more years shall have run their course, but the millions who are to come after them have an interest in constitutional liberty. Have the people of these States, South or North, this liberty now?—will a protraction of the struggle bring it? These are questions that will force themselves upon every thinking man, and those who are wise will not try to stave them off, or shut their eyes to the alarming inroads being made upon the inheritance bequeathed to them by their fathers.

While the war lasts let every man do his duty. We must not allow the enemy to profit by our divisions, or indifference, but while we all perform our duty cheerfully and efficiently to the government, let us plead with them and through them with the common enemy, to inaugurate measures to stop this inhuman butchery and restore peace, quiet and constitutional liberty to this stricken land. We do not hope to conquer the North, and the North may not conquer us; but is it desirable, either for the present or future of the American people, that either of the contending parties should conquer the other? We think not. [illegible] relations, whether there be one or two or more governments, must exist between the people of the South and the people of the North, or we never can have peace or good government. We know this will not suit some persons who want all the people of the North destroyed, [illegible] be done without [illegible] their carcasses, but what we say is true, and will so appear to every reflecting mind. No two peoples, situated as we are, divided only by an imaginary line, speaking the same language, following the same pursuits and actuated by the same impulses, can live in peace unless the most friendly relations exist between them. Common sense as well as all history proves this, and the sooner the masses of the people and the leaders and authorities who direct and continue this war understand it, the better.

We don't know how it is in the North, but in the South we are confident that a vast majority of the people favor a Convention of the States as recommended in the recent letter of Mr. Boyce, and of [illegible] public men upon [illegible] subject; and when our Legislature meets [illegible] the wishes of that body may be made known in the matter. We should be glad to print the views of any of our public men, or even of private individuals, on the subject.

In a long article discussing this subject, the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* closes as follows:

> At the same time, we reassert our opinion that this [illegible] can never be settled by arms. Negotiations [illegible] at last. The sooner they are inaugurated [illegible] the better for the country; the better [illegible]; the better for the people. Nor do we believe that the two governments conducting the war [illegible] in a satisfactory termination, either by arms or negotiation. The States themselves are the parties really interested in it, and they alone can settle it by meeting in Convention; by discussing all the questions that affect their honor, and their rights, and adjusting their future relations. A great deliberative body of that kind, dealing with questions so large and so various, can alone settle them satisfactorily. The results of their deliberations would then be referred to the people for ratification. The people at last are supreme. They are interested in this war. They are fighting the battles. They are furnishing the supplies. They are paying the taxes. The country belongs to them, not to the two governments, carrying on war; and the people through their agents, chosen by themselves, will finally settle the great questions involved in the contest.

The Cotton States.

While a great clamor is raised by a few persons here to have the Legislature assembled so that the State officers and the few men remaining at home may be sent to the field, some of the Cotton States seem to be taking things easily. Similar measures were urged in Alabama, the Legislature was convened and the Governor called for the "last man," but after an extra session of twelve days the body adjourns without having passed any military bill or put a man in the field. And yet Alabama is for war, for "fighting it out now"—her people, or many of them, are opposed to peace, that is any peace that we are likely to get—the Legislature lay peace resolutions on the table, and yet of all that body of *patriots* and all their able-bodied constituents throughout the State, there is not one soul that is willing to help fight the battles of the war which they *resolve* shall go on. And we learn from good authority that not a volunteer is likely to be had from Georgia or Mississippi during the remainder of the war. Yet they say "we must fight it out." Who fight it out? Do they mean the bronzed veterans whom they have sent to Virginia and elsewhere and who for three years have bared their breasts to the steel and lead of the foe, must fight it out, *alone?* If so the Cotton States will soon be subjugated provinces, for gallant, heroic and invincible as they are, the Old Guard will be forced to succumb to the numbers of the enemy, and at last abandon all.

Detailed men, Reserves and Home Guards are all being hunted up in this State to be sent to the trenches, and yet Alabama, the home of Yancey and the birth-place of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and of Secession, has no more men to furnish! If this is to be the policy of the Cotton States who cannot see the end? North Carolina and Virginia cannot maintain this unequal struggle always, and unless Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana (we mean the people left at home, not their soldiers in the field,) do better than they have been doing, the end, a calamitous and disgraceful end, is nigh.

But to return to the Alabama Legislature:—The *Appeal* of the 9th thus notices the adjournment of the extra session:

The extra session closed last night, after twelve days consultation. It seems to be generally regretted that the principal object for which the session was called, some reformation of the militia laws of the State, failed to be worked out, as it is admitted that as at present organized the militia service is radically defective, as set forth by Gov. Watts in his message. Both houses adopted bills, and neither would yield its measure, nor could any compromise be effected. The *Advertiser* explains the difference. The Senate bill proposed to put in every able-bodied man between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and to authorise the Governor to grant furloughs and details. The House proposed to put those in between seventeen and fifty, but declared who should be exempt.

It is also stated that a "difficulty which presented itself to the Legislature, was to find material upon which to make any law operative they might enact, a large majority being of the opinion that the laws of Congress had taken nearly all the men out of which it would have been just or wise to form a militia." This is not a valid excuse. Travelers through the State have frequently remarked in our presence that Alabama had a large reserve at home, judging from the number of loiterers to be constantly seen about the railroad stations, etc.

The same journal says "most of the legislation was of a local nature, but several bills of general interest were passed; the most important of these, which occur to us, is the bill appropriating two millions to the indigent families of soldiers, to be paid in November; for the arrest of stragglers and deserters; to punish certain offences—robbing, burglary and arson, making the penalty death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than twenty-five years; and to prevent the oppression of the people of Alabama by the illegal execution of the impressment laws of Congress."

The peace resolutions were laid on the table and not resurrected.

Mr. Davis and his partisans say we are fighting, not for slaves but for independence. The great mass of the people of the Southern States are of the impression that they had about enough of independence to satisfy the cravings of any ordinary people before this war commenced. No, the President is mistaken, the war was commenced for the nigger and is continued for the nigger, and a majority of the people, North and South, know it.

OFFICIAL TOO POSITIVE.—Yesterday morning we received certain items of news by mail from the South.—Yesterday [illegible] the same news came over the wires from Augusta [illegible] as we were [illegible] in.—*Wilmington Journal.*

And we received the same [illegible], and after we put it in type we received the same request as to withholding it; we put our hand on our mouth and said never a word, but when questioned as to the news printed [illegible] Kenesaw mountain and said *mum!* All these attempts at secrecy and our efforts to keep the Yankees in ignorance of the situation are very ridiculous to us, for we are confident that their paid emissaries are in Richmond and at all other important points, and that the Washington authorities are much better posted as to the state of affairs in Georgia than our own, but we were afraid to say anything until the *Journal* spoke out, because we are not a partisan of certain officials, and hence our motives are assailed whenever we criticise the action of those in authority.

The news considered "contraband" was published yesterday morning, by permission, but it really amounts to nothing; and unless the cotton States reinforce Hood's army we shall soon have disasters in Georgia that even the War Department will not be able to conceal.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.—It was reported on the streets yesterday, that Governor Vance was to leave the city last night to attend a convocation of the Governors of the Southern States at Augusta, Ga., on Monday next.—Whether, if this meeting is to take place, they are to meet at the instance of Gov. Brown, or the request of the President, we are not apprised; nor are we any better posted as to the object of the consultation to take place. If the object be peace, the prayers of almost the entire people will invoke the blessings of Heaven on their deliberations; but if it be war, or to devise ways as to the surest means of sacrificing what we have of men and resources left, in the shortest time, but little interest will be felt in the affair. We remember a former meeting of a portion of the Southern Governors, and we doubt not but it had something to do and contributed to some extent to the troubles that now beset us.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, a strong Administration paper, asserts that any man who is willing to spend five to ten thousand dollars can keep out of conscription at Richmond, and adds that the rich men of Lynchburg and Richmond have kept out in that way. We are not at all surprised at this statement, because we are assured that a gentleman in this State recently paid an official at Richmond one hundred dollars to put his official signature to a paper. The gentleman had been trying to get the official to discharge his duty for several days but was put off from time to time, when some one well posted advised him to try a bribe, which he did, and found it to act like a charm.

LLOYD'S SOUTHERN RAILROAD GUIDE.—The October number of this publication has been issued. It contains the time tables, stations, connections, and distances on all the railroads throughout the Confederacy, besides much other valuable information.

The map accompanying the Guide, which shows at a glance all the railroads in the Confederacy, is alone worth ten times the price of the work for reference. During these exciting times, a correct map of this kind is invaluable.

We very much regret that the Secretary of War did not order the suppression of the batch of nonsense received from Mobile last night.—We would be glad if that man Stramler down there would follow Superintendent Thrasher across the Mississippi, and stay there. "Entered according to act of Congress," &c.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says many of the farmers of that section are refusing to sell their supplies for Confederate money.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.—A late number of *Fraser's Magazine* has the following:

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edge, and a glaring yellow pocket handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous sentimental songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the streets; or eating and drinking with disgusting voracity. If ever Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be tolerably sure he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. These are wholesome though painful shears snipping off little growths of self conceit and folly.

BEAUREGARD'S NEW DEPARTMENT.—The Department to which General Beauregard has just been assigned commences at Augusta, and extends in an irregular line in a south-easterly direction, including a part of Florida, the whole of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. It embraces, of course, North Georgia and the armies commanded by General Taylor and Hood.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

The following officers have been ordered to Goldsboro' for duty with the Home Guard:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. J. S. Cole, Guilford.
Lt. Col. G. D. Moore, Wayne.
Lt. Col. O. R. Rand, Wake.
Lt. Col. T. H. Brem, Mecklenburg.
Lt. Col. K. Murchison, Harnett.
Maj. W. F. Green, Franklin.
Maj. W. A. Allen, Duplin.
Maj. W. P. Lloyd, Edgecombe.
Maj. J. W. Lea, Alamance.
Maj. W. A Pearson, Halifax.
Maj. C. Dowd, Moore.
Maj. R. Anderson, Stanly.
Maj. W. T. Webster, Chatham.
Maj. S. F. Patterson, Orange.
Maj. H. C. Walser, Davidson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. W. McCauley, 48th Bat. Home G.
Surg Wm. R. Wood, 12th " "
Surg. J B. Alexander, 63d " "
Surg. W. W. Verdin, 5th " "
Asst. Surg. L. Hussey, 7th " "
" H. Turner, 59th Bat. Home G.
" T. Banks, 1st Regt, "
" J. B. Owen, 1st Battalion "
" W. H. Battle, 29th " "
" W. H. Watson, 24th " "

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Qr. Mr. Jos. Hilderheimer, 4th Regt. Home G.
" W. P. Grimsley, 40th Bat. "
Asst Q. M. Benj. Hatcher, 1st " "
" W. R. McKay, 24th " "
" J. G. Price, 63d " "

THE 7TH N. C. TROOPS.—This veteran regiment took an important part in the engagement of the 30th September near Petersburg. The following is a list of the casualties among the officers:

Killed—Lieut John R Pearson, co F.
Wounded—Capt Jas G Davis, co H.
" Lieut D B Peaick, co N.
" Lieut J Y Templeton, co G.
" Lieut A F Bissell, co B.
" Lieut P C Carlton, co A.

Yours, truly,
WM. LEE DAVIDSON.

GALLANT BEHAVIOR.—BLOCKADER SAVED.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

It is proper to state, even at this late day, that the fine Steamer Night Hawk, Capt. Smiley, from Bermuda, in trying to enter New Inlet bar, about a week ago, grounded on the North breaker, about a mile from shore, and was instantly boarded by a launch from the gunboat Monticello, who proceeded to fill the ship's boats with her officers and crew. The sentinels on Fort Fisher hearing the distant report of musketry, gave the alarm, and the Commander of the Fort suspecting that the steamer aground had been attacked immediately lighted her up by means of rockets and shelled right and left of her. At the first rocket the enemy took fright and skedaddled, leaving more than half the officers and crew to take care of themselves. These reached the fort in safety. The Yankees did not leave, however until they had set the Steamer on fire fore-and-aft, and as the wind was strong the flames spread rapidly. The garrison of Fort Fisher had never seen a ship destroyed under their guns, and were determined, as it appears, to rescue this one, and we are informed, in spite of fire fore-and-aft, the gallant soldiers boarded the steamer amidships, and, with all the available buckets, commenced to fight the flames. It was not very long before the fire was got under, and with the assistance of boats and crews from other Steamers, before noon the next day the fire was entirely subdued.

The steamer was in the breakers, and only half the work of saving her done. The soldiers went to work, unloaded her, and with the aid of negroes at the pumps, enabled the Engineers to get up steam and bring the steamer safely to Wilmington by her own power. Capt. Smiley captured, but his place was filled by Capt. May, first officer of the Falcon, who remained here to get the Night Hawk off. We have given the above facts relative to the Night Hawk, because we think the noble conduct of our troops at Fort Fisher deserve to have some credit for their heroic efforts in saving a valuable steamer.

YANKEE GUNBOAT DESTROYED.—The Wilmington *Journal* of the 12th has the following:

It is generally known that the large, three funnelled steamer Condor, from Halifax, N. S., in entering New Inlet Bar a week ago, was deceived by the wreck of the Night Hawk, and ran aground. It appears that it was in attempting to come ashore from her in a boat that Mrs. Rose Greenhow was drowned. The Condor has been slowly unloading under the guns of Fort Fisher, and a guard, as usual, has been kept on her at night. On last Friday night the Yankees made an attempt to board the Condor, but were gallantly repulsed by Lieut. Sowles, of Co. A, 36th N. C. Troops, and a detachment of men. As soon as the attempt was made Lieut. Sowles communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to the right and left of the Condor. The second shell fired to the left of the Condor struck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so ruined her that she was run ashore on the South breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazine having exploded and torn her to peices. Since this occurrence on Friday night last, we are informed that there has been no sign of the enemy off the bar at night, and the fleet is hull down during the day.

The enemy at Newbern has refused permission for Dr. O. A. White to pass through the lines in order to give his medical services to the Confederate sufferers by yellow fever at that point

The Dr. has had large experience here and elsewhere, and could have done much good even to the enemy.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The "Whig" has received the "Herald" of the 10th. It contains additional particulars of the Darbytown fight. It says the Rebels fought obstinately, losing one thousand killed. Federal loss one hundred, though the "Herald" brags high and admits the Yankees were badly whipped.

A Washington dispatch of the 9th says Sheridan whipped Longstreet, Early's successor—no particulars. Sheridan is still at Harrisonburg. His communication with Martinsburg is unsafe.

Nothing from Sherman yet. Burbridge passed Covington on the 9th for Lexington.

Price's object in taking Jefferson City is to inaugurate the Rebel Governor of Missouri.

A financial crash is predicted in the West, owing to the stringency of the money market. Gold 197½

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct 13.—Gen. Forrest telegraphs Taylor from Corinth, 12th, that Col. Kelly's success yesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy, captured twenty-five prisoners, thirty horses and about two hundred were drowned in attempting to re-embark on the boats. Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport and many were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river.

MOBILE Oct. 13.—Special to Register from Senatobia, 13th says Memphis Bulletin 11th contains a lengthy dispatch claiming a success at Altoona. Thomas is at Nashville.

Rousseau and Washburn are after Forrest.

A dispatch from Franklin, Missouri, of the 7th, says Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price with a force sufficient to whip Price before he could reach Jefferson city.

It is reported at New York that the steamer Roanoke was captured at sea by rebels who embarked at Havana as passengers.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The enemy's cavalry in force attempted to flank our position at Darbytown, several miles below the city, this morning. Simultaneously their infantry advanced and took shelter in an abatis, one hundred and fifty yards in front of our fortifications.—They were repulsed. Our loss slight.

Major Willis F. Jones, of Kentucky, on Fields' staff, was killed by sharpshooters.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

HEAD QUARTERS, Oct. 13.—At seven this morning the enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City Roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous efforts were made at about four p. m., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss slight.

Breckinridge reports that a force of the enemy came to Greenville on the 12th and were defeated by General Vaughan. Some prisoners, two stand of colors and many horses and arms were captured. The enemy lost many in killed and wounded. Our loss slight.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

STATE AND NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, November 8th.—The Educational Association of the Confederate States, will meet in the same place on November 9th; and the friends of education in North Carolina thus have an opportunity of attending, during the same week, and by one trip, both the State and National Societies.

There never was a period in our history when the duties and responsibilities of those engaged in the instruction of the rising generation were more obvious and important; and those who neglect the opportunities of this day of decision must expect to be arraigned and condemned at the bar of the Future.

C. H. WILEY,
Supt Com. Schools, N. C.
S. LANDER,
Recording Secretary.
W. J. PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary.
Executive Committee.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The next Annual Meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next. Yielding to the suggestions of some of its members, I recalled the appointment for its meeting at Atlanta, with the hope that a favorable turn in the affairs of the Confederacy might soon offer a more auspicious season for its assembling. That hope has failed. The war is still raging, with little prospect of its speedy abatement. In the meantime, the interests of the rising generation should not be overlooked. I therefore invite the friends of education to assemble in Charlotte.

The Committees appointed at the meeting in Columbia will, it is hoped, attend to the matters entrusted to their care.

The following article from the Constitution sets forth the terms of membership:

"Any male citizen of the Confederate States, who may be engaged in the profession of teaching, or who has, in any way, identified himself with the educational interests of the country, may become a member of the Association, in the following manner, to wit: He must be nominated at an annual meeting by a member of this body, elected by a majority of the voters then present, and sign the constitution."

J. L. REYNOLDS,
President of the Association.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 27, 1864.

Papers of the State will please copy the above notices.

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned after a session of twelve days. They passed no law providing for the further organization of the militia, though that was supposed to be the prime oject of the call.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 496, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.

Oct 14-8t

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.